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LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 5 NOVEMBRE 1881.

UN JOUR DE L'ANNÉE CONSACRÉ AUX MORTS.

La journée de mardi dernier, 1er Novembre, était celle que la religion consacre au culte des morts afin de nous rappeler ceux qu'on honore la mémoire de quelques instants du voyage d'où l'on ne revient plus. Que de souvenirs évoqués par l'aspect de ces monuments que la piété a élevés en souvenir d'êtres chéris, que la cruelle mort a frappés de son aile. Les anciens avaient comme nous, le culte des morts la plus fastueux a Rome qui était consacrés à recevoir les urnes qui contenaient les restes des défunts regrettés réduits en cendres. Cependants, telle est l'infériorité de notre nature, l'oubli se fait peu a peu au souvenir des pertes que nous avons essuyés. Nous avons perdu celui de nos ascendants dont les noms gravés sur la pierre sont seuls à nous rappeller qu'ils ont existé. Le temps amène avec lui l'apaisement des douleurs les plus cruelles. Cette pieuse tradition, approuvée par la religion est ici en grand honneur. Les familles depuis les plus riches jusqu'aux plus pauvres se font un devoir sacré d'orner les tombes de leurs parents de fleurs et de couronnes de toutes les couleurs. Les cimetières seront visités pendant plusieurs semaines. La fête des morts, une fête qui se manifeste par le recueillement et une sorte de deuil général. Femmes, hommes et enfants, tous se portent vers ces lieux qui renferment tant de précieuses dépouilles.

SINISTRES MARITIMES.

On télégraphie de Londres : Le navire hollandais "Konig der Nederlanden" qui se rendait de Batavia à Amsterdam, ayant eu son arbre de couche brisé, a sombré. On n'a pas de nouvelles des six embarcations qui contenaient en tout 175 personnes. Le trois mâts anglais "Iron Crown" s'est échoué à la côte près de Tynemouth. L'équipage est sauvé. Un brigantin a fait naufrage près de Falmouth : tout est perdu corps et biens. Le trois mâts anglais "Lebu" venant de Maryport, a été abandonné au large de Douglass, dans l'île de Man. Un bateau de sauvetage qui avait été à son secours, a sombré. Douze personnes ont péri.

L'agence Lloyd de Londres annonçait de nouveau hier que, contrairement au télégramme envoyé à Copenhague le 18, on n'a aucune raison de s'inquiéter sur le sort du "Thingwalla," parti de cette ville pour New York avec 800 émigrants. Jusqu'ici on n'a absolument aucun indice qui puisse donner lieu à supposer que ce steamer est perdu.

Le lendemain du jour, l'avant du navire s'est ouvert, l'eau a envahi les parties supérieures et le capitaine a dû abandonner le navire. On a emporté dans les embarcations pour trois semaines de vivres. Les autorités de Ceylan ont été requises par le télégraphe d'envoyer un navire à la recherche des embarcations. Le Konig der Nederlander avait une cargaison de grande valeur. La perte est considérable pour les armateurs de Londres.

AFFAIRE CRIMINELLE.

Le juge Cox, de la Cour Suprême du district de Colombie, a rendu dernièrement une décision provoquée par la demande de M. G. Scoville, avocat de Guiteau, et relative aux frais et dépenses occasionnés par la citation des témoins à décharge. D'après le juge, il est évidemment laissé à la discrétion de la cour d'autoriser les indemnités à allouer à un nombre raisonnable de témoins. Ces indemnités seront payées à ces témoins de la même manière qu'elles le sont aux témoins à charge. C'est à la cour à arrêter le nombre de témoins qu'il conviendra de citer. Quant à désigner un avocat pour aider à la défense, le juge Cox a dit qu'il ne soumettrait cette question à la cour qu'après avoir consulté M. Scoville à ce sujet.

INCENDIE A BRIOUX.

Un incendie c'est déclaré dans le village de Brioux, près de Sancerre, dépendant des communes de Veaugnes et de Crézancy, composé de soixante familles, vient d'être la proie des flammes. Le feu à pris le 6 Octobre, vers huit heures du soir dans une maison du village. Le vent soufflait avec violence et, comme les habitations sont couvertes en chaume et assez rapprochées les unes des autres, l'incendie se propagea avec une telle rapidité que la population du village et des deux communes voisines fut impuissante à en arrêter les progrès.

Des exprès furent envoyés dans plusieurs directions pour demander des secours. Les pompiers arrivèrent de tous côté;—mais l'eau manquait et le fléau gagnait toujours du terrain. On réclama le concours de la garnison de Cosne; deux cents hommes furent envoyés sur le lieu du sinistre.

On télégraphia immédiatement à Bourges pour demander la compagnie des pompiers et le matériel. Les hommes se tenaient prêts à partir, lorsque, vers six heures, une dépêche vint annoncer que leurs services étaient inutiles; le feu brûlait toujours, et il n'y avait rien à sauver, tout était perdu!

L'incendie n'était pas entièrement éteint à midi. Les pertes sont considérables; elles dépassent, dit-on, 200,000 francs! Deux propriétaires seuls étaient assurés, quant aux récoltes, il n'en existe plus. C'est un immense malheur pour cette population dont c'était là toute leur fortune. Les journaux de la localité ont ouvert des souscriptions en faveur des victimes.

Nous empruntons ce qui suit de l'Observateur de St. Martinville :

Les viviers des planteurs sont pleins, et ils peuvent maintenant alimenter leurs machines à vapeur et commencer leur roulaison. Seulement, après avoir demandé de la pluie à grands cris, cet été, nous demandons qu'elle cesse maintenant pendant quelque temps. Dans notre bienheureux pays nous sommes toujours exposés au trop ou au trop peu, et une autre pluie serait de trop. "It would be too much of a good thing." Un vent de nord frais et piquant, pas trop piquant cependant, nous rendrait heureux comme poisson dans l'eau et comme collégien en vacances. On travaille sérieusement maintenant sur la ligne et l'on a échelonné deux cents travailleurs le long de la route. Le nivellement se fait rapidement, le bois des ponts est sur place, les cross ties et les rails suivront de près, et tout fait croire que notre embranchement sera terminé pour les premiers jours de décembre. Le dingué croît et embellit parmi nous, mais cèlera, nous le supposons, à la première gelée qui ne tardera pas à faire son apparition.

CHOSES ET AUTRES.

La pluie de Dimanche dernier a été un déluge, et les rues dans différentes parties de la ville ont été couvertes d'eau. Le temps depuis, a été frais et humide.

Une dépêche reçue à Washington en date du 31 Octobre, dit : Le caissier de la Banque Nationale Mechanic's de Newark, N. J., est accusé de détournement pour la somme de $2,000,000.

Les spéculateurs Turcock et Debbos, à Paris, France, qui ont fait faillite avec un passif de 5,000,000 de francs, par suite de fausses spéculations sur les sécurités Egyptiennes, ont disparu, ne laissant aucun actif. Ils doivent 635,000 francs à Londres, en outre de leur passif à Paris.

La navigation du Bayou Lafourche, dit la Sentinelle de Thibodaux est ouverte aux grands bateaux. Les steamboats St. Mary et Assumption font régulièrement leurs voyages et tout en nous portant des marchandises, ils emportent les produits agricoles sur le marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Les récoltes sont à l'abris dit l'Étoile d'Ibérie, le coton est presque tout ramassé, et la canne fait des progrès quoique la saison soit un peu avancé. Plusieurs habitants ont déjà commencé les travaux de roulaison, et avant peu toutes nos sucreries seront en pleine opération. Nous n'avons pu connaître le rendement déjà obtenu.

Guibollard intente un procès à son architecte, sous le prétexte que celui-ci lui a imposé la dépense d'un toit absolument inutile. La maison est, en effet, déjà couverte par une assurance.

A la Grande Roquette : Un gardien passimiste, au condamné à mort attendant son pourvoi :—Je crois bien que vous allez être raccourci. Le condamné, philosophe par à peu près :—J'aurais préféré être élargi.

—Très laid, mademoiselle, pour une petite fille, de monter à cheval sur les genoux des messieurs.

—Même quen'i' sont tout vieux et tout vilains comm' ça?

Chez un marbrier : Une veuve le consulte au sujet de l'épitaphe de son mari.—Lequel vous semble le mieux : Qu'il repose en paix," ou "Requiescat in pace?"—"Qu'il repose" n'est pas mal. Mais "Requiescat" est peut être plus étoffé.. Et puis, ça offre un avantage : c'est qu'on ne sait pas bien ce que ça veut dire!

On assure que M. Alexandre Dumas ne veut plus faire de pièces; du moins n'a-t-il pas renoncé à faire des mots. On causait l'autre jour, à Puys, chez le spirituel académicien des veuves et du veuvage. —Pour moi, dit l'auteur du "Demi-Monde," je ne crois pas aux veuves inconsolables.—Eh bien mais.. Arthémise? et le monument superbe qu'elle fit élever à son mari? —De nos jours, Arthémise serait encore capable de faire élever un superbe monument, seulement, après la pose de la dernière pierre, elle épouserait l'architecte.

M. Albert de Lassalle a noté à l'usage des lecteurs du "Charivari" le dialogue suivant entre un tailleur et son riche client.

—J'apporte à monsieur les effets que monsieur a commandés.

—Bien!.....Et la note?

—La voici.

—Que vois-je? "Robe de chambres" avec un s!....

—Eh bien, oui, j'ai pensé qu'il y avait plus d'une chambre dans le vaste hôtel que monsieur habite.. Et comme j'ai reçu quelque instruction..

Ce tailleur avait dû recevoir "quelque instruction" dans une école congréganiste.

Belle maman, un peu souffrante, a fait venir le médecin. Après avoir tâté le pouls.—Ouvrez la bouche, lui dit le docteur Oh! la mauvaise langue!

Le gendre, lui, un médecin :—Ça, ça ne prouverait pas qu'elle fût malade!

Colloque entre une jeune mère et la nourrice qu'elle vient d'engager :—Nourrice, vous ne m'avez pas dit votre pays est beau, accidenté....

—Oh! madame, mon pays est admirable. Cinq pieds six pouces, une moustache noire! Il s'appelle François, et est brigadier au 32e dragons. Tête de madame.

Les reservistes : Mlle Lucie, employée dans un grand magasin de mode du boulevard, a vu son "préféré" partir ces jours derniers, pour faire ses vingt-huit jours.. La pauvre enfant en est tombée malade et on a dû appeler le docteur. —Mademoiselle, a dit celui-ci, il faut suivre un régime. Le lendemain, la jeune fille avait disparue, elle avait entendu : régiment.

La commission de la dette impériale allemande va se transporter à la forteresse de Magdebourg, où se trouve déposé le trésor de guerre. Dans les caves de cette forteresse situées sous la tour Jules, se trouvent les 120 millions de marks en or dont se compose cette réserve, qui est divisée en sacs de 100,000 marks chacun. Cette vérification faite avec l'aide de soldats, durera plusieurs semaines.

Les derniers renseignements parvenus de Saint-Louis sur les inondations dans l'Ouest, disent qu'une nouvelle digue, située à Sag, s'est rompue et que, sur les soixante milles de terrain protégés par les digues, six seulement n'ont pas été inondés. En ce moment et à cet endroit, le Mississippi couvre en largeur un espace de près de 7 milles. Toutes les récoltes sont détruites; les dégâts sont considérables.

LÉGENDES DE LA REVOLUTION.

"Un Virginien qui signe A. J., a fait paraître, vendredi dans l'Evening Post, une légende sur la prise de Yorktown dont l'auteur est un vieux nègre. Ce pauvre paysan de race africaine s'imagine avoir assisté à la prise de Yorktown. Il prétend avoir vu Washington à cheval, mangeant une pêche. Tout à coup le général américain aperçoit Cornwallis qui venait de s'esquiver de la ville et qui avait pris ses jambes à son cou. Washington, trop magnanime pour prendre n'importe quel avantage sur un adversaire, descend de cheval, court après l'anglais, l'attrape et le saisissant au col "sacré canaille, je te tiens," lui dit il. "Et Cornwallis se retournant, remet à M. général Washington son sabre, et le général Washington, il vous prend le sabre et tranche la tête à l'anglais. Si j'étais là? Certainement!"

Après avoir rapporté ce récit, le correspondant de l'Evening Post fait la réflexion suivante :

"Il reste à savoir si les Sociétés d'histoire croiront devoir prendre cette légende au sérieux ; mais parfois quelques-unes d'entr'elles publient des versions qui sont à peine plus authentiques et qui ne sont pas la moitié aussi drôles."

Si le Virginien A. J., dont la lettre est datée de Richmond, le 7 octobre, avait remis à plus tard d'envoyer sa communication au Post, il l'aurait toujours gardée pour lui, ne fût-ce que par politesse, car la veille même du jour où elle a été publiée, ce journal faisait de la prise de Yorktown un récit qui, sans être plus véridique que celui du vieux nègre, était la moitié moins amusant.

Tous les historiens sérieux, sans en excepter M. John Austin Stevens, éditeur du "Magasin de l'Histoire Américaine," et auteur du "Yorktown Centennial Handbook," petite publication illustrée, que nous engageons nos lecteurs à se procurer, qui ne se vend que 25 sous et qu'on trouvera au bureau de l'auteur dans la *Bible House* de New-York ou en écrivant à M. Stevens à la "Lock Box, 37, Station D. à New-York",—tous les historiens, disons-nous, qui ont raconté le siège de Yorktown, avaient attribué le mérite du plan de campagne qui amena la capitulation de Cornwallis, à Lafayette et à Rochambeau. M. Henry P. Johnston, autre écrivain dont les recherches historiques méritent le plus grand respect, vient de faire paraître à la librairie des Frères Harper, une histoire de "la campagne de Yorktown et de la capitulation de Cornwallis," dans laquelle le patriotisme de l'auteur regimbe de voir la grande figure de Washington jetée, pour ainsi dire, au second plan dans cette grande page de l'histoire de son pays. A son point de vue, la campagne de Yorktown ne fut due à l'inspiration d'aucun homme en particulier, elle fut "le développement" naturel des circonstances. C'est là une théorie, peut être paradoxale, mais qu'un historien consciencieux peut concevoir et qu'un homme d'esprit peut soutenir.

L'Evening Post faisant la critique du livre de M. Johnson, va plus loin et cesse d'être paradoxal pour devenir burlesque.

Après avoir brillamment conduit la première partie de la campagne de Yorktown avec ses douze cents hommes du Massachusetts, le jeune Lafayette, qui n'avait alors que vingt quatre ans, et que les cinq mille Anglais de Cornwallis n'appelaient par dérision que "le petit garçon ambitieux" (the aspiring boy,) reçoit enfin du renfort. C'est Wagne qui lui vient de la Pennsylvanie avec 800 vétérans de l'armée continentale; ce sont 1,000 miliciens du Maryland qui arrivent au camp, et enfin c'est Steuben qui lui amène de la Virginie un autre millier de miliciens. Le Post ne perd pas cette occasion de dire que cette armée "devint tous les jours plus forte grâce à la discipline française et allemande."

Passe encore pour cette tentative d'arracher à Lafayette la moitié de ses lauriers, pour en ceindre la tête de Steuben. Mais là où l'auteur de l'article devient réellement absurde, c'est lorsqu'il dit que Yorktown fut prise en 1781 "par les armes alliées de France et d'Amérique, et que par la science militaire de l'Allemagne déployée par Steuben dans la conduite du siège..... Il est à remarquer que trois des principales nationalités de l'Europe moderne étaient engagées avec les colonies unies d'Amérique dans cette Voelkerschlacht de Yorktown. La France y étaient, face à face avec l'Angleterre, et les Allemands y étaient, bien que divisés entr'eux."

Comment étaient-ils divisés, ces Allemands de Yorktown? D'un côté, il y avait les troupes allemandes, louées à l'Angleterre par leur souverain, et qui étaient là officiellement, pour ainsi dire, représentant la nationalité allemande, avec leur organisation propre, leurs officiers, leurs étendards; et de l'autre côté, de celui des Américains, il y avait dans les rangs des quinze mille soldats qui se pressaient sous les drapeaux de France et d'Amérique, un Allemand, un seul, loué par la France pour se battre contre les Anglais; et c'est à cause de cet unique Allemand, payé par la France et enrôlé sous les drapeaux américains, que l'historien de l'Evening Post nous dit que les Allemands étaient "divisés entre eux" à Yorktown?

Décidément, nous aimons mieux la légende du nègre, elle n'est pas moins véridique et elle est plus amusante.—Messager Franco-Américain.

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Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. R. Frangois, St Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
A. J. Walker, Tensas.

The office of the Louisianian has been removed to 102 Chartres street.

The Governor's call for an extra session of the State Legislature will be issued soon. The Legislature will convene at the old State House in New Orleans some time in December. The Capitol at Baton Rouge not being completed.

We state for the information of several of our correspondents that business communications must be directed to H. C. C. Astwood, Editor and Manager, 392 Bienville street; local notes to W. R. Boyd, 102 Chartres street, until further notice. We cannot be held responsible for communications directed otherwise, and are powerless to redress complaints.

The call of the Beattie Committee instructing the ward organizations to take action in the coming election on the 15th is important if no obstacle is thrown in the way. There is a good chance of returning two Republicans or compromise candidates to the Legislature from the Fifth and Second Wards. The Democrats are hopelessly divided, if the Republicans are united and determined they cannot fail to succeed. The interest of the party leaders will be watched with some degree of curiosity at this time.

MISSISSIPPI AND VIRGINIA.

The coming elections in the States of Mississippi and Virginia are looked upon with more interest than any State election held in this section for some time. The questions involved are the freedom of the ballot, and the rights guaranteed to all citizens alike without distinction to race, color, or previous condition. Ever since the existence of the "Solid South" a marked determination has characterized the actions of the Bourbon Democracy to abridge all of the rights of a certain class in every department of its administration. The amendments to the National Constitution amounted to nothing more than the paper upon which they were written. Lawlessness to a great extent spread broadcast over the country to the detriment of labor and commerce. The honest yeomanry of the South was being driven from their homes and the State threatened with chaos and ruin. The debts of the States have become so burdensome that in many cases special legislation have been resorted to either to annul or to readjust, to save the States from bankruptcy.

The National Government suffered alike with the Republican State governments. The Bourbon Democracy so eager to control the whole machinery of the government did not scruple to control by violence and illegal practices the entire electoral vote of the South, and the entire Congressional delegation. Matters grew apace until those who were in sympathy with the Bourbon Democracy and the "Solid South" became alarmed at the condition of affairs, and in common with Republicans are determined to free themselves from this arbitrary rule, and redeem this beautiful section if possible from commercial ruin. Gen. Mahone, the great leader of Democratic reform, and Gen. King of Mississippi, during the coming week will lead the contending forces of Virginia and Mississippi against this tyranny, which is menacing the peace and prosperity of this country. Though they are not fighting under the banner of Republicanism, they are defending a righteous cause, a cause if successful cannot fail to emancipate the South, and invite into its borders capital and enterprise, which will build up its waste places, enlarge its commerce, pacify its labor, increase its products, and chiefly above all other things establish an educational system which will rescue its thousands from the gates of ignorance and thereby lay the foundation of an intelligent and law-abiding citizenship. The duty of Republican voters in Virginia and Mississippi is plain. Never was there a time when they could show to those who battled and suffered for their liberties and rights, that they are determined to defend those rights at all hazards, to do this let them to a man on election day go to the polls in Virginia and vote solidly with the Readjusters and in Mississippi vote solidly with the Fusionists. Notwithstanding the vain boasts of the Democrats the victory is on our side if colored Republicans do not prove recreant to their trust. The thirty thousand Republican majority in Mississippi cannot be overcome, not even by bulldozing and ballot box stuffing, if colored Republicans will but do their duty In Virginia the large majority by the combined vote of the Readjusters and Republicans at the last National election, proves conclusively what will be the result in that State if Republican voters are not deluded. Let our friends in Virginia and Mississippi remember that they have the destinies of the entire race in their hands and the prosperity of the South in their keeping. We have Mahones' and Kings' in Louisiana and in almost every State in the South who will rise in their might and strike for liberty should Virginia and Mississippi lead the van. The old Democratic whip can have no more effect upon conservative and liberal minds. The old cry of Negro rule has no more terrors for the law abiding people of the South. The debaucherie brought about by the misrule of the Democrats have become more obnoxious to our business men than all of the carpet bag governments since reconstruction. The commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests of our country are dearer to them than Democratic misrule. Let the Republicans of Virginia and Mississippi do their duty on Tuesday next and the star of prosperity will have dawned upon the South.

ONE SIDED JUSTICE.

The manner in which the laws are administered in this city is becoming more and more intolerant. The Committee of Public Safety with its pretended fairness and the law-abiding citizens, whose interests it must be to frown down unjust methods in the administration of the laws, seem blind to the partial justice now administered by our Courts.

We are not here to countenance crime of any sort, nor to defend any class of individuals from the penalties of the law; but when the laws are administered on one side, it is our duty to speak. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." The Courts as now constituted seem to opine that the laws are made for colored people alone, upon whom the severest penalties are inflicted, while white individuals may commit the most heinous crimes possible and are allowed to go "scot free." A few noticeable cases here of late cannot fail to impress any fair-minded individual. Let us take the case of the girl Elizabeth Barcley, who was justly condemned for the atrocious crime of administering poison to innocent children, and the villain Davis who committed the unnatural outrage upon that helpless woman for which crime he is sentenced to hung. In both of these cases the Courts were prompt in their actions and we admit justly so. All such crimes must be stamped out, no matter who may be the offenders; the community must be rid of such wretches for the peace and safety of its citizens; but when the punishment of these crimes are confined to one race or class of individuals, then there is no justice at all and the safety of the community becomes more perilous. We have to-day in the Parish Prison the De Rance's brothers, who committed one of the most daring and brutal murders on record in any country. The shooting down of Edwin Mix cannot fail to horrify any decent minded individual, yet these men were not hung, but sentenced to a short time to the State Penitentiary, and it seem doubtful now whether they will go even there. We have the murderers of the poor innocent colored man Burton; a more brutal tragedy was never enacted and public sentiment of both white and black, denounced the outrage in positive terms; but Burton was a Negro and his murderers were white men, they were sentenced to a few years in the penitentiary. Then we have officers Commons and Ryan, both murderers of colored men; what have become of them? Lastly, we have Sergeant Reynolds, who willfully shot down the colored laborer during the recent strike, and what do we find? We find respectable public journals who should denounce crime trying to shield the murderer.

These are facts that should be brought prominently before the public. These are the license that sent Mix and Devereaux to an untimely grave, leaving behind weeping wives and children and sorrowing friends, and which imperils the lives of all good citizens. White murderers and criminals should be dealt with just as rigidly as any other class, and the descrimination that is being made by the courts cannot fail to entail upon this community a communistic rule which will strike terror into every household. What mother can consider her child safe when upon the streets of such a city? What wife can consider her husband free from danger whilst pursuing his daily avocations? It is a thought appalling in its nature. The good citizens of this commonwealth should rise in their might and protest that criminals are not confined to the colored race alone. Let the murderers and other criminals be they white or black suffer the just penalties of the laws without discrimination as an example for the peace of the community and for the protection of life and public property.

THE MINT.

The recent attacks upon the Mint by the LOUISIANIAN have been well received by Republicans all over the State. The contemplated appointment of Mr. Jones as Coiner is looked upon favorably by many Republicans who are acquainted with him; they allege that Mr. Jones will recognize the claims of all republicans without descrimination, if he will do this it will certainly gain for him the respect and support of the party but should he follow in the footsteps of his predecessor his actions will be as promptly denounced but we cannot imagine that another individual can be found who would be as unjust as the recent coiner. Colored republicans were entirely ignored, and the whites who possessed any merit at all stood no better chance. But the Coiner's position at this time is a secondary measure, the unanimous protest of Republicans is for the removal of the present Superintendent of the Mint. There is not a single republican Official as obnoxious to the people as the Superintendent of the Mint. Since the attack of the Louisianian for colored representation, almost every other department has recognized the justice of the claim and has more or less given some representation to colored republicans. It is a settled question that President Arthur is not a President of any particular class but will recognize the rights of white and colored republicans alike especially when there is such a wide disparagement as to the numerical strength in favor of the party demanding recognition. There is no civil service rule in the world that could tolerate any such arrangement as is entertained by the Superintendent of the Mint.

In December next the affairs of the State of Louisiana will be brought before the President of the United States for action, the protest against the retention of the present incumbent are numerous, the colored republicans are a unite for his removal, and the protest of white republicans are almost as numerous. There are several prominent and worthy republicans whose names are mentioned in connection with the office either of whom would give satisfaction. The LOUISIANIAN has made its selection whose name will be given at the proper time.

The time has come for action and all of those who have used their official power to the detriment of the republican party in the State, must now receive the condemnation of that party. Our claim for colored representation in the Mint has not abated and we look forward to the appointment of a Superintendent who will do justice to all, and whilst administering the affairs of the Government, with honesty and ability, will not fail to contribute something toward the success of the party to whom they owe their positions.

The statement that the Republicans of this State have indorsed certain individuals for prominent positions is a mistake. A committee has been appointed to go to Washington to lay before the President the condition of affairs down here. Any indorsements that may have been given are from individuals and not from any organization which speaks for the party.

EVARTS AND CONKLING.—Ex-Secretary Evarts said to Gen. Carr, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, on their way home from the late President's funeral: "Mr. Conkling and I have not recognized each other since the removal of Gen. Arthur from the New York Custom House; but Mr. Conkling is, nevertheless, my Henry Clay. He never makes a speech that I do not go and hear him from beginning to end with the greatest profit and pleasure."—Albany Express.

The Virginia election will doubtless be very close, but indications point to Readjuster success. The Bourbons are very mad, which indicates that they feel they are playing a loosing game. So mote it be. —Indianapolis Leader.

ANOTHER CASE OF OSTRACISM.

New London, Oct. 24.—The Connecticut Baptists held a convention in this city on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week. Upwards of 250 delegates were in attendance. Among the number were the Revs. Messrs. Ross, of New Haven, and Brown, of Hartford. The last named gentleman was sent to the Crocker House for entertainment by the committee, but was given to understand very distinctly that on account of his color he was not wanted. He was too much of a gentleman to insist upon remaining as he had a right to, and so was taken to the Metropolitan Hotel, R. P. Freeman, proprietor, where he was kindly received and entertained. Feeling aggrieved at the treatment received by Mr. Brown at the Crocker House, both delegates left for their respective homes without staying through the deliberations of the convention. The matter should not be allowed to rest here. The delegate should seek redress, and I am positive he would receive the assistance of some of our most respected and wealthy citizens. If the proprietor of the Crocker House is not aware of the change that has taken place since the flag was fired on at Sumter he should be taught a lesson that would prevent a recurrence of so gross an insult to a full blooded American citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. James Saunders have exchanged their cottage in this city for the new Judge Robertson Farm, 40 acres of land, house and barn, at West Stafford, receiving $100 bonus. Many friends will regret their departure, though they will wish them success in their new home.

A select party of our young ladies and gents will enjoy an oyster supper one evening this week at Bell's Broad street cafe.

The Greenback Club has opened a club room on Bank street. The "Rag Baby," as he is termed, is liable to develop himself into a very troublesome youngster on or about November 8th.

An interesting entertainment by the Rising Stars (Juvenile), at Mission Chapel on Thursday evening, Oct. 27th; full particulars in our next.—Globe

A CONVENTION.

THE LABOR ASSOCIATION OF ASCENSION PARISH WILL HOLD ONE.

The association of laborers, in the parish of Ascension, full particulars regarding which were published in the Democrat several days ago, appears to be growing, and if the original object, a demand for better wages, is carried out, it is likely to give trouble to the planters.

A circular printed in this city, and sent to Donaldsonville for distribution throughout the parish, calls for a convention of delegates from the different branches, to meet in Donaldsonville on the 5th inst, for the purpose of adopting a constitution.

The circular indicates that there are 13 branches, located as follows.

Branch No. 1 at Merchant School House; No. 2 at Washington School House; No. 3 at E. C. Palmer's Southwood plantation; No. 4 at Baltimore Thumblins' place, New River; No. 5 at A. Bernett's Church, New River; No. 6 at G. Bernett's Church, New River; No. 7 at George Robertson's place; No 8 at A. Landry's School House; No. 9 at Burnside's New Hope place; No. 10 at Macedonia Church; No. 11 at Port Barrow, Ben Bowdens' House; No. 12 at LaCroux Settlement; and the Mother Branch at Donaldsonville.

W. H. Green, better known to the public as Billy Green, reports that he visited Donaldsonville on Sunday last, and found the leaders of the movement ripe for a strike, but he declares that he argued and reasoned with them to such good purpose that they finally decided to forego their purpose, and to organize a Benevolent Association, having among its objects the enforcement of contracts between laborers and planters, and the protection of the laborer from the rapacity of the storekeepers.

The proceedings of the convention of the 5th inst., will be watched with considerable interest.

Mrs. Henry Harding, a highly respected colored lady of Nashville, Tenn., went to the Chattanooga depot at Nashville for the purpose of going to Shelbyville. She attempted to enter a first-class coach but found it locked. Rather than take a second-class coach she resolved to stand on the platform. The depot policeman ordered her to get off the train or go into one of the "Jim Crow" coaches. She refused, whereupon he laid violent hands upon her. The general superintendent tried to make amends, but her husband demands the remedy at law. The policeman was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and the railroad company is defendant in a suit for $20,000 damages.—Conservator.

The colored voters of Wyandotte are justly indignant at the manner they have been treated by the Republicans, and at a largely attended meeting have resolved to cut loose from that party and look out for themselves and their interests The claims of one of their most respectable and intelligent members were contemptuously treated for an office; and as one of the speakers said, the Republicans of Wyandotte seemed to think that the colored people were not fit for anything except voting for the Republican ticket, or holding some minor and servile position. The colored voters of Wyandotte hold the balance of power, and they should make their power felt.—Kansas City Times.

T. J. Bean, a colored man, has been promoted to the position of foreman in the shops of the New Home Sewing Machine Co., at Kansas City, Missouri.—Recorder.

Our colored friends should patronize the New Home. It is a first class machine, and the first to give proper recognition to the race.

Sixteen years ago it was against the law for the Negro to be taught, but now there are seventy white students and twenty colored studying medicine at a colored institution in this city, and under the control of worthy colored men. The day of a better reckoning will soon come.—Washington, D. C., Sunday Item.

It is sometimes charged that the colored people do not honor their leading men. The good people of Kansas City must be made an exception to this complaint. They have just dedicated a school there christened in the name of Register Bruce.—Huntsville Gazette.

MIXED SCHOOLS IN OHIO.—The question of admitting colored children to the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, has been settled by admitting the colored children to the common public schools. This is what should be done in all parts of this country.—Ohio Falls Express.

So far, the administration of Gen. Arthur has given satisfaction to all, except those hankering after office who have not yet been accommodated.—Bulletin.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

Magnolia, Oct. 31st 1881.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

This is to inform your readers that a difficulty occurred on the 28th inst. about six miles north of this place in Sharkey county. A crowd of colored citizens were on their way to a Fusion meeting, numbering about fifteen, on reaching the Vickland plantation where the meeting was to have been held they were fired into by some unknown parties from the bushes. Six shots were fired. Three men were killed and two wounded. Issequina and other counties are quiet.

Yours, &c.,
A REPUBLICAN.

The above communication explains itself.

(Communicated.)

Terrebonne, Nov. 2d 1881.

MR EDITOR:

It is an old adage. The pen is mightier than the sword, and as you have chosen to use that weapon, backed by the power of your press advocating equal rights to all and striving to build up a strong Republican party, knowing that all great leaders in any just cause have suffered persecution, and in many cases personal abuse to such a degree they never recovered from the effects of the same scene, you have taken the noble stand and inscribed upon your banner "No Back Down." The many friends of the LOUISIANIAN feel confident that with your powerful assistance the many evils now so generally denounced by the masses will soon be removed, and the great benefit the party will derive from the same, will reflect credit to your name as you have been so long in the battle, and the fight grows warmer as the time draws near that the will of the people must be respected, we expect you to wait for the change.

Your's respectfully,
B. H. LEWIS.

FREEMASONRY.

In the days "befo' the wah," when the country was flooded with "Wild Cat" and "Red Dog" currency; when each State looked with suspicion on every other State's admirably designed and finely engraved promises to pay, on demand; when a "Counterfeit Detector" was the shopkeeper and tradesman's *Vade mecum;* and when even if a note were genuine, no one could form an idea at what time its bank of issue would collapse "and like the baseless fabric of a vision leave not a rack behind." I remember hearing an anecdote told of an Irishman who, at the time of one of those financial explosions, amid the general cry of lamentation and distress, was heard to remark; "Arrah, but it was a bully bank!" To the question: "Why?" he replied, "because it stud so long." But what, perhaps it may be asked, has that to do with Freemasonry? I will endeavor to explain. Experience had doubtless taught the considerate son of Erin that as in the course of nature

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath;"

so, in the current of commercial events, banks are merely financial bubbles liable at any time to burst; and therefore he considered the bank in question to have been exceptionally sound, or extremely lucky to have so long escaped an ever impending doom. Now, every man of intelligence is more or less an antiquarian: his soul must be indeed dead who, having "no study of imagination," becomes so absorbed in the present as to be completely regardless of the past. Hence, as a general thing, that which has existed for a very long time although it may have outlived the necessity which called it into existence, continues to possess a relative value as a curious reminder of past generations. Take, for instance, "The Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons," which if it were not deserving of the gratitude of mankind for the beneficial influence that it claims to have exerted upon society, would yet be entitled to respectful regard on account of its venerable age.

For, whether its origin be attributed to a period cotemporary with that of human society; or assigned to the congregation of builders employed in the erection of king Solomon's temple; or, even if it be ascribed to the interval between the wane of ancient and the dawn of modern civilization, comprising the thousand years of intellectual and moral night, historically known as the Middle Ages, Freemasonry is unquestionably of great antiquity. Among the manuscripts preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England, the celebrated John Locke, in 1696, found one said to be in the handwriting of Henry the Sixth, who was king of England from 1421 until 1471. This old relic consists of twelve questions and answers, concerning "The Mystery of Masonrye." The first question, as might be supposed, is as expressed in the English of that time: "What mote yt be?" The answer is explicit; and was doubtless perfectly intelligible to the ancient operative brethren; although, to the speculative craftsmen of to day who regard Freemasonry only as "a beautiful system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by simbols," it is as unintelligible a jargon as the language of the alchemists is to the modern student of chemistry The tenor of the answers in the old manuscript evidence that Freemasonry was then, as it still claims to be, a moral institution.

At his initiation the neophyte is taught in a very impressive manner that "the internal and not the external qualifications of a man are what Masonry regard he is informed that he must endeavor to *be* a Mason rather than *to seem* one. Freemasonry, technically designates all who have not been admitted to its mysteries, *profane;* hence in the minds of the uninitiated, now, as of old, the question arises: "What mote yt be?" Well, without either violating the landmarks or revealing the arcana of the Craft, laudable curiosity may be satisfied by being told that a Mason must be "a good man and true, and strictly obey the moral law": he must "work diligently, live creditably, and act honorably by all men." Freemasonry says of its adepts: "By their fruits ye shall know them." The test is severe: but it is inflexible. Whoever does not conform to these requirements, no matter what his nominal rank in the Masonic hierarchy may be, is a *cowan;* and furnishes conclusive proof that the door of Freemasonry is not always duly tyled. Indeed, the question will sometimes intrude upon the mind of the speculative craftsman. Whether Freemasonry, like many other forms instituted in to time long since past to promote the welfare of humanity, has not, owing to the vastly altered condition of human thought and the social changes resulting therefrom, lost its original utility? Whether, in this age when science, by the aid of steam and electricity, brings the most civilized nations into constant relations with the most savage ones: when philanthrophy is continually manifesting renewed activity in relieving physical suffering, encouraging industrial effort, and promoting the spread of knowledge, the time honored confraternity of Masons has any longer a reason to be? Latterly, that is to say within the last century, Freemasonry, like the ruins of a once majestic edifice, appears shrouded by a thick growth of parasitic formations which obscure its original beauty and hasten its complete decay. Or, to change the metaphor, its resembles the cranium of a defunct organism; and like a fossil shell may be kept for ornament, but can never again subserve its original purpose.

As an illustration of the service which this sort of Freemasonry is capable of rendering to society, I will instance the attitude it is said to have assumed toward the demonstration whereby New Orleans manifested its sorrowful regard for the dead President of the United States: which, taken as a whole, was in the fullest sense of the term, an imposing ceremony. The sincerity of the feeling which occasioned it, and the solemnity which characterized all its details undoubtedly exempt it from the criticism to which a less spontaneous expression of public regret might have been liable Evidently *impromptu*, it displayed the natural incongruity of tumultuous grief which forgets that in the expression of sorrow, "a little more than a little is by much too much." All classes of citizens, irrespective of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," were there commingled in such a manner as while harmonizing with the proprieties of the occasion, not to give offense to that dominant trait of American society, prejudice against color—with one exception. Horace says: "*Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,*" or as Dickens' barber remarked to the coal-heaver as a reason for refusing to shave him: "It is necessary to draw the line somewhere." Now, everybody knows that in American society the convential line of division is the color line." But, at the same time, as every one is aware; it is extremely difficult, at all times, to draw it with precision But, fortunately, the dead President was a Freemason, and what is more, a Royal-Arch Mason; and what is still more a Knight Templar. It was therefore peculiarly appropriate that the Fraternity of Freemasons—i. e. white men claiming to be exclusively such—should come forward as geometrical adepts and draw the line which society seemed for the moment in danger of ignoring, at colored Freemasons. As I am informed the white members of the Masonic fra-

ternity in this city refused to take part in the public demonstration of sorrow for the death of the people's President, not James A. Garfield, the Mason, if colored members of the Fraternity were assigned a place as Masons in the procession. And so it happened that although there are many men of African descent in this city who are members of the Masonic craft, no man of color was seen in that long procession, wearing Masonic regalia. Perhaps, at some future time, I may revert to a subject which needs ventilation.

X.

Local.

Hon T. T. Allain was in town during the week.

Senator W. P. Kellogg will arrive in the city in a few days.

The U. S. Circuit Court will opon on Monday the 7th inst.

Judge Don A. Pardee has returned from Huntsville, Texas, where he has been holding Court in Chambers.

Mr. A. W. Thompson, Internal Revenue gauger has been detailed for temporary duty in Mississippi and left for Jonkson during the week.

Miss Jennie S. Davis of Pearlington, Miss., was in the city during the current week on a short visit, the guest of Mrs. J. Ross Stewart, 46 Liberty street.

Hons. I. N. Marks and E. H. Fay have resigned their respective positions as President and Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Directors of the Southern University.

The Governor has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature, and will issue his proclamation convening the General Assembly in the early part of next month.

Mr. Charles A. Verret, Night Inspector of Customs, is up from Quarantine Station where he had been detailed for duty during the summer quarantine against the Cuban and Mexican Ports.

There will be a well contested game of Base Ball on Sunday the 6th inst, at 9 o'clock a. m, on the Pioneer Green, between two crack clubs, the Buzzards vs Hernshiens. They play for a keg of leger beer.

The Meeting called at the St. Philip Church for the 3rd of November for the purpose of petitioning Congress for a Mail Route from here to the Republic of Liberia has been postponed until the 9th inst.

We are pained to learn that our genial young friend Mr. Raleigh Wilson has been seriously indisposed with an attack of inflamatory rheumatism. We sincerely trust that he will soon recover his wonted health.

The Fisk School for girls was recently organized by the Board with the following corps of teachers: Mrs. S. F. Williams, Principal; Mrs. C. M. Keppard, First Assistant; Mrs. E. P. McCarthy, Second Assistant; Miss C. C. Kennedy, Second Assistant; Miss L. M. White, Second Assistant; Mrs. L. H. Saffold, Third Assistant.

The Rt. Rev. Alexander W. Wayman, D. D., will deliver by special request his great lecture on the evening of November the 10th at the St. James Chapel, entitled: "Goliath of Gath Slain by Little David." This lecture is in answer to the severe criticisms of Col. R. G. Ingersoll on the Bible and of Bible religion. The lecture is given for the benefit of the Chapel Academy Fund. Admission 25cents.

Inspector of Customs D. Burrell, last Tuesday night about 9½ o'clock noticed two men loaded with bags coming from a vessel moored at the head of Josephine street. The Inspector's suspicions being aroused by their stealthy manner he arrested the men and lodged them in the Sixth station. When searched the bags were found to contain five hundred cigars. Inspector Burrell deserves much credit for his vigilance in the arrest of these two smugglers.

A new vehicle, called the Herdic coach, will soon be running through our principal thoroughfares. This coach is of a handsome construction, and will convey passengers, in rapid transit, to a distance of two miles for a fare of five cents. There will be a regular line established running from Canal street to Napoleon Avenue, each coach with a seating capacity for only eight passengers. The company will also have a smaller Herdic that can be ordered from the stand at any hour and will remain in waiting wherever ordered to convey passengers to any part of the city for a fare of twenty-five cents.

The appointment of Hon. Jacques A. Gla to the important position of Surveyor General of Louisiana has been hailed by the people of this State as a just recoguition of colored representation. Judge Gla is a native of this city and descends from an old Creole family of this State. When the call for colored troops was issued for the suppression of the late rebellion he was among the first to volunteer his services to the government at Washington, and assisted in organizing one of the first Native Colored Battalions and entered the army with the rank of Captain. When the war was over the Judge settled in the parish of East Carroll and engaged in the occupation of planting. When the right of suffrage was conferred upon his people, he soon became conspicuous as one of their recognized leaders, and was elected to several high positions of trust and honor among them that of State Senator for several terms and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1879.

In public station Judge Gla has always discharged his duties with executive ability tempered with matured judgment. In the community where he lived he has been known and respected for his integrity, honesty, and fidelity to duty. His name never had any connection with the alleged corruption ventilated before Congressional Committees of Investigation. The two U. S. Senators from this State gave him their cordial endorsement and secured unanimous consent to his confirmation.

If the President continues the appointment of such men to important Federal positions in this State he will organize the demoralized and faltering ranks of the Republicans of this State into an active and aggressive party with leaders of broad and liberal views in the van who know how and have the ability lead to victory the yeomanry of Louisiana.

MASONIC AND SOCIETY NEWS.

BY W. JOHN DELACY.

The following officers of ALPHA CHAPTER No. 9 R. A. M., were elected and installed last week, viz.:—A. W. Thompson, M. E. H. P., J. V. Labostrie, King.; Harry Steele, Scribe; H. E. De Fuentes, Capt. of the Host.; W. J. Stepton, R. A. Captain; R. H. Taylor, Principal Sojourner, E. J. Webb, Treasurer; W. H. Green, Secretary.

Stringer Lodge No. 3 conferred the 1st degree at their last meeting. Past Master Peter Joseph in the East; R. W. Grand Lecturer J. H. Burch was Master of Ceremonies on the occasion. Quite a number of visiting Brothers were present and well pleased with the work.

St. Luke Lodge No. 4 conferred the second and third degrees at their last meeting. Past Master Henry Hicks exemplified the work. A large number of visiting brothers gathered to see the work done, all went away happy and well pleased; St. Luke as usual had a bounteous supply of refreshments which the brethren partaken of freely.

Degruy Lodge No. 7 held their regular stated meeting on the 3rd inst. Brother J. V. Labostrie says that shall be amongst the foremost of the banner Lodges. "So mote it be."

Continued from last week.

Why Lodges are not better attended.—In this connection we have, with approving pleasure, wrote this article by request. "Is it possible for any person or persons skilled in human love," or sufficiently well acquainted with the vagaries and eccentricities of that creature commonly designated "MAN," to dispense some of his knowledge in ventilating.

The subject of "Why Lodges are not better attended?" Masonic knicknacks are continously and so ostentatiously shown off by so great a number of people, who are either Masons or else have a most intense desire to make others believe them to be such!

The very manufacturer of these ornamental badges, many of them exceeding in size and "beauty" even those of a police officer or a car conductor, must be a perfect Godsend to the multitude who supply the fraternity. It looks as if one-half the order had been taught to believe that they were not Masons unless they carried with them their entire set of emblems—the larger the better—and must display them so as to be observed by every one. To see the great number of squares, compasses, keystonss and charms, and various other what-not-ti n sported by every third man we meet ought certainly to convince the most skeptical that our order is indeed "universal." Who will gainsay the fact that half of our initiates and members sport their gilded pins or heavy ornaments before they are far enough advanced to even say where they were "first" made Masons, let alone possessing any knowledge of the meaning of their show-cards? Our Lodges will never be better attended until we make Masons at heart, and rid the Lodges of the BUTTERFLIES OF MASONRY. This emblem-wearing mania, so strong at present, is not too highly calculated to elevate us in the regard and esteem of those not numbered with us. "The time Freemason requires no outside badge or sign to proclaim himself as such, he never misses the meetings of his Lodge for he is a Mason." "Regalia and decorations are beautiful in themselves, when properly and appropriately worn, but they have their proper time and place for exhibition. How soon does beauty by constant exposure to our every day gaze. "It is a bitter truth that the public displayers of Masonic emblems are the very ones who are the least often seen in the Lodgeroom, and who know, least of all, those things which really make the good and pure Mason, or solve the meaning of the "emblems so largely displayed."

If these few remarks will induce even a few brethren to go to the Lodge, and there show off their massive jewelry, and afterwards quietly lock it up, and then appear like men before the public gaze, they will not be written in vain—now dear brethren do you see my reasons WHY LODGES ARE NOT BETTER ATTENDED? My answer is that there are TOO MANY BUTTERFLIES IN MASONRY.

The River.

DEPARTURES MONDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 5 p m
Alexandria, Jno. D. Scully, 5 p m

DEPARTURES TUESDAY.

Vicksburg, R. E. Lee, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a m

DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.

Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Clara S., 5 p m

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

DEPARTURES FRIDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 11 a m

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Vicksburg, Natchez, 5 p m
Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Earle, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

New Advertisements.

W. R. STRINGFELLOW.

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

26 ST. CHARLES STREET, 26

New Orleans,

Will practice in the State Courts, also the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. Has reliable Correspondents throughout the Southern, Eastern and Western States.

Collections entrusted to my care will have prompt attention. nov5

WANTED—A boy between 12 and 14 years of age, as an apprentice to learn the art of printing. Apply immediately at 102 Chartres street, to the foreman of the LOUISIANIAN.

A FIRST CLASS SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS! The Rev. Dr. Thompson of St. Philip's Church will open a select school for Girls, in the Chapel on Calliope Street, near Prytania, on the First Wednesday in November. Girls and young misses of all ages, and in all grades of study will be received. Terms ONE DOLLAR per month in advance.

A night school will also be opened, as soon as a sufficient number is enrolled to commence. Both males and females will be received at the night School and taught all the branches of an English Education, from the lowest to the highest. For further information Dr. Thompson can be seen at his residence No. 362½ Baronne street, and at St. Philip' Church at close of service.

SAMUEL W. LEWIS,
Private Secretary.

aug29 2m

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE OF CIVIL SHERIFF
PARISH OF ORLEANS
New Orleans, October 21 1881.

BY AND UNDER AUTHORITY OF a Proclamation issued by His Excellency SAMUEL DOUGLAS McENERY, Governor of the State of Louisiana, dated on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1881, directing me to cause an election to be held in the Second and Fifth Representative Districts of the parish of Orleans respectively, to fill the respective vacancies that have occurred in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State by the death of THOS. DEVEREAUX, late Representative of the Second Representative District of the parish of Orleans, and by the death of FELIX LEGENDRE, late Representative of the Fifth Representative District of said parish.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in conformity with Act No. 58 of the extra session of 1877, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1881, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, throughout the following Representative Districts for the following purposes, to wit:

1. Throughout the Second Representative District of the parish of Orleans: For the purpose of electing a Representative from said district to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Devereaux, late Representatives of said district

2. Throughout the Fifth Representative District of the parish of Orleans: For the the purpose of electing a Representative from said district to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Felix Legendre, late Representative of said district.

THOMAS DUFFY,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.
A. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd...Grand Master
R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr Master
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden
J. B. Gandet.....Grand Junior Warden
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer
Peter Joseph.....Grand Orator
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. F. Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Gr Steward
Louis Vinet.....Gr Steward
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
G. J. Webb.....S. W
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Corner Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2.

Wm G Brown.....W M
Isidore Rieras.....S W
J J Ross.....J W
Wm Johnson.....Treas
A P Williams.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C Becknell.....W M
Frank Anderson.....S W
Frederick Fobb.....J W
J Henri Burch.....Treas
Jno G Lewis.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

A. Williams.....W M.
John DeLacy.....S. W
B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Labonstrie.....W. M.
E. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fuentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Alex. Baines.....S. W.
A. Benjamin.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

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Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

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IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, w directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases w ont inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cen For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

L O U I S I A N I A N.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

hat has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—102 CHARTRES STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUSIANA

Louisiana State Lottery.

THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON AND INDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF ANY STATE.

LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY

COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a

CAPITAL of *1,000,000*

TO WHICH A RESERVED FUND

Of Over $420,000

HAS SINCE BEEN ADDED.

By an OVERWELMING Popular Vote its Franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 21, A. D. 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS

WILL TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Look at the following Distribution:

—137th—

GRAND MONTLY DISTRIBUTION

CLASS K

at New Orleans,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1881.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each; Half Tickets $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1	CAPITAL PRICE		$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
2	PRICES OF	2,500	5,000
5	do	1,000	5,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	100	10,000
200	do	50	10,000
500	do	20	10,000
1,000	do	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximations prizes of	$300	$2 700
9	do	do	200 1 800
9	do	do	100 900
1857	Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

For information only, apply to

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CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000, WHOLE TICKETS $10

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!

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36th YEA.

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ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKKY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

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Remittances should be made by Post Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

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INSTANTANEOUS
GUIDE
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PIANO or ORGAN

By which any Child or Person can play any of the Popular Airs at once without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE, or even Musical Talent. The Company will FORFEIT $1,000 if any Child ten years old fails to play ANY ONE of our Popular Tunes on the PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON within ONE HOUR after receiving the Music and Instructions, provided said child can count, with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly.

7 Pieces of Music, with Instructions, Mailed to any address on receipt of $1,00. Enclose one cent postage stamp for Catalogue of Tunes. Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

Edison Music Co.,
215 & 217 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept 10tf.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of the putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publishe first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

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58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address to STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

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Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
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Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore.

8 3

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS
FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

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$1.15	$2.50,	$10.00,

NEWS GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE
and everything that goes to make
First-Class Newspaper,
The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LADIES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

HENDERSON & BYRNES.

84.....TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.....84

Wholesale and Retail Dealears

In every variety of WHISKEYS, GINS, WINES & etc., which are offered at the cheapest cash rates possible. Individuals from the country should invariably call at the establishment of HENDERSON & BYRNES, before purchasing their supplies. June 25 3m.

M. M. McLEOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux, D. D. M; P. G. M., J. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist. Treasurer; P. N. F. James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burns, New Orleans, 1st Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Bankston, Bayou Boeuf, Dist Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

Committee on Appeals—P. N. F., R. L. Desdunes, Chairman, N Orleans; P. W. G. M., W. A. Halston, New Orleans; P. G. M., A. A. Goins, New Orleans; P. N. F.; D. Brown, Algiers; P. N. F., Junius R. Lewis, Shreveport.

Committee on Grievances—P. G. M.; McC. Campfield, Cairman, New Orleans, P. G. M. Graham Bell, New Orleans; P. N. F., Thomas J. Hill, New Orleans; P. N. F., Joseph LeBlanc, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., J. H. Bailey, Napoleonville.

Committee on Widows and Orphans and Charity—P. N. F., Wm. Davis, Chairman, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., Wm. James, Bayou Boeuf; P. N. F., Harry R. Steele, New Orleans; P. N. F., J. W. Burns, New Orleans; P. N. F., C. J. Thomas, New Orleans.

Committee on Insurance—M. V. P., L. D. Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman, P. N. F., O. J. Rock, New Orleans; P. N. F., E. J., Brunet, Algiers.

Committee on Finance and Auditing—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; New Orleans P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary, Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE
A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd.....Grand Master
R. W.—R H Taylor.....Dept. Gr Master
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer
Peter Joseph.....Grand Orator
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. F. Trosclair.....Gr. Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson.....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Borrow.....Sr. Steward
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Bieras.....Grand Marshal
Jno A Marshall.....Gr. Standard Bearer
J V Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
G. J. Webb.....S. W
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2.

Wm G Brown.....W M
Isidore Bieras.....S W
J J Ross.....J W
Wm Johnson.....Treas
A P Williams.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

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James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J W.
John Brown.....Treas
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

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C. R. Collin.....S. W.
F. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

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Frank Anderson.....S W
Frederick Fobb.....J W
J Henri Burch.....Treas
Jno G. Lewis.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

C. A. Williams.....W M.
C. John DeLacy.....S. W
C. B. Pierson.....J. W.
C. A. Williams.....Treas.
John F. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

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Ed. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Borrow.....W. M.
Alex. Baines.....S. W.
A. Benjamin.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.
—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

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Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THIRD DISTRICT

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Entrepreneurs Charpentiers.

$ 66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

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NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents for sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—102 CHARTRES STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

Louisiana State Lottery.

THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON AND ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF ANY STATE.

LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY

COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a

CAPITAL of *1,000,000*

TO WHICH A RESERVED FUND

Of Over $420,000

HAS SINCE BEEN ADDED.

By an OVERWELMING Popular Vote its Franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 21, A. D. 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS

WILL TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Look at the following Distribution:

—137th—

GRAND MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION

CLASS K.

at New Orleans,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1881.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each; Half Tickets $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
2	PRIZES OF	2,500	5,000
5	do	1,000	5,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	100	10,000
200	do	50	10,000
500	do	20	10,000
1,000	do	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximations prizes of	$300	$2,700
9	do	do	200 1,800
9	do	do	100 900
1857	Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.
NEW ORLEANS, La.

For information only, apply to

THEO. GUESNARD, Mobile.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of

Gens. G. T. BEAUREGARD, and JUBAL A. EARLY

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000. WHOLE TICKETS $10